as time-barred, and identified case number ED CV 06-00602-CJC(AN)

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as an example. The referenced case involved a previous challenge of this same conviction in a habeas petition filed in this Court in 2002. See Dwayne Jackson v. L.E. Scribner, ED CV 06-00602 CJC(AN) ("the prior habeas action"). On August 4, 2006, the Court dismissed the prior habeas action with prejudice as time-barred and entered Judgment in the prior habeas action. (Id.; Dkt. Nos. 4-5.)

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The Court must dismiss the present Petition in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) (as amended by the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996"). Section 2244(b) requires pre-approval from a Circuit Court of Appeals before a "second or successive" petition may be filed. See Burton v. Stewart, 549 U.S. 147, 157 (2007) (where petitioner did not receive authorization from Court of Appeal before filing second or successive petition, jurisdiction to entertain District Court was without [the petition]"); Barapind v. Reno, 225 F.3d 1100, 1111 (9th Cir. 2000) ("the prior-appellate-review mechanism set forth in § 2244(b) requires the permission of the court of appeals before 'a second or successive habeas application under § 2254' may be commenced"). A petition need not be repetitive to be "second or successive," within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). See, e.g., Thompson v. <u>Calderon</u>, 151 F.3d 918, 920-21 (9th Cir. 1998); <u>Calbert v.</u> Marshall, 2008 WL 649798, at \*2-4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2008). dismissal of a habeas petition as barred by the statute of limitations "constitutes an adjudication on the merits that renders future petitions under § 2254 challenging the same conviction 'second or successive' petitions under § 2244(b)." <u>Yates</u>, 576 F.3d 1028, 1030 (9th Cir. 2009). Because Petitioner has

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